

On Conversations With Carter

Israeli Cabinet Supports Begin

By H.D.S. Greenway

JERUSALEM, March 26 (UPI)—Prime Minister Menachem Begin met with his Cabinet for five hours today to report on his recent meetings with President Carter—meetings which Mr. Begin had previously described as among the most difficult of his life and which failed to avert a confrontation with the Carter administration over differences in policy.

As was expected, the Cabinet unanimously approved the report of the Prime Minister and his foreign minister, Moshe Dayan, on the positions taken in the talks with President Carter. The Cabinet also reaffirmed that the goal

of the Begin government was to regain momentum toward a comprehensive peace with the Arabs, and restated that the Begin peace plan was a fair basis for negotiations, according to Cabinet spokesman Aryeh Naor.

Reply to Sadat

Mr. Begin announced his intention to answer Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's latest letter this week in order to try to regain lost momentum in the peace process and, he said, that he would be making some suggestions of his own. The news report, which the United States has vigorously denied, to the effect that an unnamed U.S. official called for the removal of Mr. Begin

U.S.-British Clarification sought

Tanzanian Summit Urges New Rhodesia Conference

By David B. Ottaway

DAR ES SALAAM, March 26—Rhodesia or Namibia. In the latter case, Western diplomats here seemed to feel it was too early to expect any dramatic new development until the real strength or weakness of the new transitional government in Rhodesia became clearer.

Earlier, U.S. diplomats said that believed the front-line presidents were moving toward an endorsement of the U.S. proposal for an all-parties conference, but only if it was based on the U.S.-British proposals. It was later learned that they were urging first a re-convening of the Malta conference to reach agreement with the British and the Americans on outstanding military issues, before any larger meeting involving the all the parties to the Rhodesian dispute was held.

Observers here felt it was very questionable that Prime Minister Ian Smith and the three internally based nationalist leaders who signed the Salisbury agreement would be interested in such a conference under these terms, leaving something of a diplomatic impasse in the whole U.S.-British initiative over Rhodesia.

Reflecting somewhat philosophically on the presently confused state of diplomatic play over both the Rhodesian and Namibian situations, Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said "the pieces will either fall into place before too long or the whole thing will fall apart for some time to come."

Dayan to Visit Romania

BUCHAREST, March 26 (AP)—Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan will pay an official visit to Romania in the first half of next month at the invitation of newly appointed Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, the Romanian news agency, Agerpres, reported yesterday.

If they still support these proposals, they should move ahead and convene in the shortest time possible a meeting to follow up what was agreed in Malta," they said in a joint communiqué referring to the talks held between the two Western powers and the Patriotic Front on Malta in January.

"If, on the other hand, they have decided to abandon their commitment to their own proposals for which they had requested and obtained the support of the Patriotic Front, the front-line states and the international community, they should so declare unequivocally without any further delay," it said.

"Liberation" Struggle

In the meantime, circumstances require an intensification of the "just armed struggle for the liberation of Zimbabwe," the nationalist name for Rhodesia. The front-line states reaffirmed their "total and unwavering support" for this struggle and for the Patriotic Front until the "attainment of complete independence and the establishment of a genuine democratic government."

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Topic
Industry's Future QuestionedCoal Strike Impact
Largely Yet to Come

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, March 26 (NYT)—The nation's longest coal strike is over, but the impact of it lies mostly in the future, government officials believe.

In the short term, the effects of the 110-day shutdown are expected to vanish quickly. Coal should start to move within a few days; the threat of huge job layoffs—which never materialized—has already vanished. The immediate legacies are small: Depleted coal stockpiles and temporarily higher electric bills for consumers in the affected area.

But for the future, government officials contend, the issue is more critical: Whether the problem-ridden industry, plagued by continual-labor problems, will be able to enter the modern age. Without modernization, coal output would be constricted, prices would most likely continue to rise sharply, and the ability of coal to assume a greater role in energy supply would be in serious question.

"We must solve the long-term problems in the coal fields," said James Schlesinger, secretary of energy, at a briefing yesterday. "Ultimately, there is no alternative."

Coal Commission

Toward that end, President Carter announced yesterday morning that he would appoint a commission on the coal industry, "a panel which will address the industry's long-term problems."

Those problems are perhaps best illustrated by the decline in productivity in the coal mines—from 14 tons per worker-day in 1965 to 8.5 tons per worker day in 1976, according to the General Accounting Office.

This becomes even more dramatic in the context of the President's national energy plan, which calls for nearly doubling coal production by 1985, to 1.2 billion tons annually. Even to reach a billion tons by 1985, the Bureau of Mines recently found, would require opening 254 new mines, training 157,000 new coal miners, and raising \$15.7 billion in new capital.

Without improvements in the performance of the coal industry, the willingness of large manufacturers to convert to coal—a key element of the President's energy program—becomes doubtful, Mr. Schlesinger conceded yesterday. Already, the movement toward coal appears in jeopardy as a result of tightened environmental restrictions and other logistical problems.

Western Coal

If nothing else, federal officials note, failure to resolve the problems of the unionized, underground mines across Appalachia can only accelerate the trend toward strip-mined, nonunionized Western coal. This would be somewhat ironic, for the administration, under pressure from

3 NCAA Fans Killed

MILLSTADT, Ill., March 26 (AP)—Three Pine Bluff, Ark., residents enroute to the NCAA basketball finals in St. Louis died yesterday when their twin-engine aircraft crashed into a house and burned near this rural community 10 miles southeast of St. Louis.

Who flies 747s to the USA from all these cities?

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Management's Answer to Labor

Givebacks' Latest in Bargaining Issues

By Jerry Flint

NEW YORK, March 26 (NYT)—A new word is coming into the labor negotiator's vocabulary. It is "giveback."

For 30 years, the emphasis in bargaining has been on union demands: seniority rights, pay, pensions, layoff protection, time off and medical care. Unions are not ignoring their goals, but in recent months the spark points in contract talks have been management demands for givebacks or takeaways—the cancellation of some of labor's old gains.

In the short term, however, consumers in the affected area are likely to find bills up 15 to 20 per cent as a result of high charges for power purchased from other utilities as a coal-saving measure.

Similarly, the impact of the strike on employment will now apparently prove minimal. Even at the strike's height, administration predictions of 3 million unemployed materialized as fewer than 25,000 temporarily jobless as a result of the stoppage.

In addition, most economists expect the small impact of the strike on manufacturing and commerce to be made up during the remainder of the year. At the same time, even some of the lost coal production will be made up as mines work overtime to help utilities replenish stockpiles for summer air-conditioning demand and next winter's cold.

The jury's answer "was perfectly rational and does not reflect a lack of understanding," the judge said in his 20-page decision.

He said that the Indians had failed to substantiate their assertion of existence and had proved only that they were an ethnic group similar to many others.

Judge Skinner's decision was the first outright defeat in the 14 similar Indian land claims filed in the East in recent years. It is likely to have a major impact on negotiations under way in Maine, where the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot tribes are seeking the return of 12 million acres.

A similar suit filed by the Narragansett Indians in Charlestown, R.I., was settled earlier this month with the creation of an Indian-dominated state corporation that will own 1,800 acres allegedly taken from the tribe illegally.

Belize Leader
Informs Vance
Of Troop Plan

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Belize Prime Minister George Price has met with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and outlined his government's proposal for stationing a multinational security force in the British territory as a prelude to independence.

Neighboring Guatemala has long claimed sovereignty over Belize, the former British Honduras, and is willing to accept a small strip of land in southern Belize as a settlement.

But Mr. Price said last week that cession of any land to Guatemala is unacceptable to Belize. He said that the people of the self-governing colony are overwhelmingly opposed to such a move.

He said that Belize has been negotiating with Britain, Jamaica, Barbados and Guyana on a proposal for stationing a security force in Belize to replace the British garrison based there to permit the territory to move toward independence.

The Carter administration had been encouraging Mr. Price to go along with the land cession proposal as a means of ending a territorial dispute that has lasted for more than a century.

Mondale Postpones Trip

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Vice-President Mondale has postponed his 10-day trip to the Far East and the South Pacific because of pending U.S. Senate action on the second Panama Canal treaty.

demanded a rollback of health care benefits. The long strike against the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. this winter was tied to the company's demand for the giveback of plant seniority rights.

New York City and the Transit Authority are both demanding givebacks to compensate for pay increases sought by their unions. Construction unions, under pressure from growing nonunion builders, have given back items ranging from coffee breaks to "make work" rules.

Management Militancy

Asking for concessions is not new, but trying to make them stick is. "Every time you go into negotiations, the employers will always put something on the table," said Mr. Zalusky. "Normally the unions went in and ignored them, and in the show-down they usually were dropped. Now you see more management

rigidity, more willingness to take a strike. It's not so much worker militancy as management militancy."

The giveback issue is making bargaining bitter. The coal contract proposals, for example, failed twice because of such demands.

"If they think we're going to give up what we've bargained for the last 30 years, they're absolutely crazy," said Matthew Guinan, president of the Transport Workers Union of the New York Transit Authority proposals.

Labor economists say they believe that the giveback demands have been prompted by inflation, falling productivity and generally successful union demands for money and job security with managers wanting something in return.

Strike Contingencies

"The attitude is, 'We're paying \$8.10 an hour and we think we should get something for it,'" said Arnold Weber, provost of Carnegie-Mellon University and a labor analyst. "I doubt that this is the beginning of class war, but they feel they are paying good money and not getting the production."

Mr. Weber said that the five-year shipbuilding plan: "When added to the ships already authorized but not yet delivered, it will yield a growing naval force in the mid-1980s which, I believe, will be added to their plans contingencies for long strikes."

The Union leadership is often at odds with its members," said George Brooks, professor of labor and industrial relations at Cornell University, with the leaders sometimes willing to make more concessions than the members.

According to Prof. Brooks, the giveback movement is split. "In the manufacturing sector," he said, "employers are taking tougher stances to trade off wage gains against productivity." But in areas such as construction or the printing trades, he said, shop owners believe that their survival is the issue, and anti-union positions are emerging.

Mr. Zalusky of the AFL-CIO sees another reason for the giveback trend. The old hands on the management side learned their trade by coming up from the bottom: "They knew that nothing was not negotiable, and left both sides with something."

The new breed comes to the bargaining table with university degrees and a "gameness" philosophy, looking for "win situations," Mr. Zalusky said, adding: "There must be a loser."

Basques Celebrate
Festival in Spain

BILBAO, Spain, March 26 (AP)—Hundreds of thousands of people crowded main streets of towns in northern Spain today in spite of rain to celebrate the "aberry eguna," or the festival of the Basques.

It was the first time in 42 years that the festival was authorized by the government. All previous gatherings were strictly banned by Franco.

Government also gave autonomy to Navarra province and approved a decree allowing the about half million Navarre inhabitants to decide by popular vote whether they join the Basque country.

The first aberry eguna feast was held in 1932 when basques commemorated the 50th anniversary of the foundations of the basque nationalist party. (End)

U.S. Convicts
Union Official

NEW YORK, March 26 (UPI)—Anthony (Tony Pro) Provenzano, the powerful New Jersey Teamsters Union official, was convicted yesterday of conspiring to arrange kickbacks on a \$2.3-million mortgage loan from a union pension fund.

A U.S. District Court jury in Manhattan also convicted Anthony Bentro of Utica, N.Y., a union investment counsellor, in connection with a falling-out with Hoffa, who was in the same prison.

The trial was highlighted by the appearance Thursday of Ralph Picardo, a former New Jersey Teamster Union official who had previously implicated Provenzano and Brugiglio in the disappearance of Hoffa.

Small Plane Lands
On Maryland Street

COLLEGE PARK, Md., March 26 (AP)—The pilot of a small, single-engine aircraft was forced to land on a city street here yesterday after running out of gas just minutes from landing at a nearby airfield.

Maryland State Police said Robert Lukas, 29, of Dayton, Ohio, was en route to the College Park airfield from Williamsburg, Va., when he ran out of fuel. Mr. Lukas brought the plane to a safe landing on Dartmouth Avenue, within 100 feet of a house. The plane bounced along the road, finally coming to rest after crashing through a fence. Mr. Lukas and an unidentified woman passenger escaped injury, the police said.

PORTUGAL
HOLIDAYS
see classified

Topic
Austere, Narrowed-Down Program

Carter Unveils Navy Shipbuilding Plan

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, March 26 (WP)—President Carter unveiled his five-year shipbuilding plan for the Navy last week, a program so austere that it seems certain to face a tough battle in Congress.

The Carter program would fix up existing ships to make them last longer and would favor the construction of less expensive aircraft carriers than today's nuclear aircraft carriers.

"This is an adequate and realistic plan," Defense Secretary Harold Brown wrote House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr. in sending to Congress the shipbuilding plan for the five-year period fiscal 1979 through 1983.

However, the Carter administration plan would provide only about half as many new ships as Navy leaders had sought, 70 instead of the 157 envisioned under the five-year plan developed in the last year of the Ford administration.

Targets Lowered

Navy leaders had been pushing for an 800-ship fleet, but lowered that target in recent years to 600 ships. Mr. Brown wrote Congress that the Carter program would "increase the fleet size from about 465 ships at the end of this fiscal year to over 525 ships by end of fiscal year 1984."

The Ford administration's five-year plan would have cost about \$49 billion, while the stripped-down Carter version is expected to total about \$28 billion.

The Carter program calling for the construction of 70 ships and the modernization of 13 existing ones, includes no money for another Nimitz-class nuclear aircraft carrier. Instead, it recommends building a medium-sized, non-nuclear carrier starting in fiscal 1980.

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Every country does something best.

San Francisco
Seizes 16 Aides

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26 (AP)—Sixteen city employees have been arrested for investigating of embezzlement in what authorities say could amount to the theft of millions of dollars in parking-meter collections.

Tax collector Thad Brown was suspended from his job pending the outcome of the investigation, but he was not among those taken into custody.

District Attorney Joseph Freitas Jr. estimated the loss to the city at \$500,000 annually "and that is conservative." He said that the thefts of coins, probably occurred in the last six years. He said that one employee was suspected of taking about \$1,000 a day.

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equate to cope with the Soviet navy as we now envisage Soviet capabilities to be in that period."

Elements of Plan

These are the elements of the 83-ship plan for fiscal 1979 through 1983:

• New surface warships. One conventionally powered carrier to be funded in fiscal 1980; one nuclear cruiser funded in fiscal 1983; seven DDG-47 destroyers; 26 FFG-7 patrol frigates.

• Modernization of surface warships. Two Forrestal class carriers: 10 DDG-2 destroyers.

• Nuclear submarines. Six Trident missile boats and five SSN-688 attack submarines.

• Amphibious ships. One LSD-

41 to be funded in fiscal 1981 and a second in fiscal 1983. The Marine Corps sought more.

• Anti-submarine and support ships. Twelve Tague ocean surveillance ships; one oiler; two seagoing tugs; one cable repair ship; and one converted cargo ship.

End of U.S. Coal Strike

So the coal strike has ended, at last. The United Mine Workers' membership has ratified its new contract by a rather close a reluctant vote. There are hints and murmurs from all quarters that the major issues have not been resolved, but merely postponed. You will notice that no one seems to be claiming a triumph. The one direct and predictable consequence will be a very sharp increase in miners' wages. Which means higher costs of coal, which in turn means higher costs of steel, electricity and all of the things that are made with them. It is not a particularly hopeful prelude to President Carter's forthcoming campaign against inflation.

* * *

This long strike demonstrated a series of errors of judgement and perception by just about everybody involved. It started with the original strategic mistake by the coal companies, whose conduct has not done much to alter their general reputation for rude and nearsighted labor relations. The internal changes within the union, and the rapid erosion of its leadership's authority, led the coal industry to think that the moment had arrived to impose an extensive restructuring of work rules, pay and benefits. In fact, as events rapidly showed, the industry could not have picked worse time. The miners' bottomless suspicions of their own negotiators made it nearly impossible for the companies even to convey their proposals clearly to the union's membership. The trouble was compounded by the confusion among the miners regarding the old contract. Most of the miners thought, for example, that it guaranteed them full medical benefits. That was incorrect, but misunderstandings on that point only complicated the process of arriving at new agreements.

The Carter administration had originally hoped to stay out of the negotiations altogether. But as the Winter wore on and scary forecasts of layoffs and brownouts spread, the President swung around and swept the talks into the White House. Mr. Carter tends to overestimate the impact of this kind of gesture, in this instance, there was little visi-

THE WASHINGTON POST.

South Korea's Record

Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., whose subcommittee is investigating South Korean influence peddling, poses an interesting question. Why did the Nixon administration not pursue more vigorously CIA and FBI reports in 1971 and 1972 suggesting that the Koreans were spreading money around and otherwise secretly maneuvering in Washington? "This is a very disturbing record we've developed," he said recently. "It defies explanation."

Perhaps so. Perhaps it will yet be shown that the Nixon administration was guilty of poor judgment of political blindness or something more venal in passing by the intelligence reports. But there are other possibilities. Suppose, for instance, as is suggested by a subcommittee summary of an undisclosed FBI memo based on an undisclosed CIA report. The Koreans funneled \$400,000 to the Democratic party in 1968—and perhaps almost as much to the Republicans. That's worth knowing. But it was not against the law until 1974 for foreign nations, as distinguished from foreign agents, to make political

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Aiding a Vision in Portugal

When Portugal's tired dictatorship gave way to a revolutionary spring four years ago, Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, held out a bold vision of the future. One of the poorest and least industrialized countries in Europe would establish democracy and join the Common Market, and thus transform itself into a modern and well-run society. Today, Soares is Prime Minister of a truly democratic Portugal but its progress is impeded. Political advance is frustrated by economic constraint, the difficulties are more external than domestic. For that reason, there are things the other Western nations can and should do to help.

The Portuguese economy has had to endure the loss of the African colonies, the rise in the price of imported oil, a European recession and the uncertainties attendant on rapid political change. The country's external accounts have plunged into massive deficit—\$1.5 billion on current account last year, nearly 25 per cent of the gross national product and comparable to a U.S. deficit of \$300 billion.

To close the gap, Portugal has turned to the International Monetary Fund, which insists on a credit squeeze, devaluation and restricted government spending. Such austerity usually works to stiffen the employer side in wage bargaining, enhancing exports and erasing the deficit in the external accounts. It

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 27, 1903

BOGOTÁ—It is expected in official circles here that the Panama Canal treaty will not be ratified by the Colombian Senate this session. The foregoing intelligence indicates very serious obstacle to the completion of the Panama Canal. Should the Colombian Senate fail to ratify the treaty, which has just received the endorsement of the U.S. Senate, all action on the canal will be postponed till next year.

Fifty Years Ago

March 27, 1928

PARIS—American jazz will be played at the Sorbonne for the first time in the history of that institution this evening, when a concert of Gershwin, Irving Berlin and Youmans will be given under the auspices of *Cahiers d'Art*, the monthly magazine devoted to international music. The concert will be presented by Fray and Braggiotti, pianists, and by Maxime Jacob, pianist and composer.



A Divided Israel

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK—Prime Minister Begin insisted again in his National Press Club appearance that "Everything is negotiable except the destruction of Israel." But manifestly that is not so in at least two crucial particulars:

• Begin's interpretation of UN Resolution 242 makes the return to Jordan of part of the occupied West Bank (which Israelis call Judea and Samaria) a non-negotiable issue; and his plan for Palestinian self-rule in the area envision a permanent situation, not a transition to eventual Jordanian sovereignty.

• By ruling out in advance the return of West Bank territory to Jordan, Begin also makes it impossible for President Sadat to conclude an Israeli-Egyptian settlement; the necessary precondition for such a settlement is that it insure the right of Jordan and other Arab states to negotiate a similar settlement on the basis of Resolution 242.

Begin did make a convincing case that an orderly and peaceful West Bank is vital to the security of his country. But he also left the misleading impression that Israel's security must inevitably be threatened if Resolution 242 were applied to the West Bank.

Not the View

That was not the view of previous governments headed by Golda Meir and Itzhak Rabin, neither of whom was soft-headed about Israeli security. Since August, 1970, in fact, and until Begin's government changed it, the Israeli position had been that Resolution 242, requiring Israel's withdrawal from occupied areas, did apply to the West Bank.

As is well known, Begin re-

signed from the cabinet in 1970 in protest of that policy. Having since been elevated to the leadership of a different government, he may have a right to change the policy he had opposed; but he cannot fairly charge those who resist the change with indifference to Israel's security, since they only stand on the position taken for eight years by two previous Israeli governments.

Repudiated

In his press club remarks, Begin himself repudiated the interpretation that Resolution 242 required Israel's total withdrawal from all occupied territories, to the lines of June 4, 1967; he said only the Arab states so interpreted it. But Begin's peace plan does not contemplate any withdrawal from the West Bank, as far as security forces are concerned, nor any return of sovereignty to Jordan.

According to Eban, no other Israeli government "has ever espoused a doctrine as judicially frivolous as the assertion that Resolution 242 requires Jordan to conclude a permanent peace with Israel, without any Israeli withdrawal from any part of the territories taken from Jordan during the 1967 hostilities."

No doubt it would be difficult to negotiate with Jordan an acceptably secure boundary and other necessary security arrangements, but that's not to say it's impossible. And if Jordan proved intransigent, at least the cost for the failure of negotiations would be that country rather than Israel. Eban pointed out that this would unite rather than divide Israel, as Begin's changed policy evidently is doing, and secure much international support for its position.

Vicious

The overwhelming Israeli response, moreover, to the vicious and reprehensible terrorist attack of two weeks ago made it clear once more that Israel is by far the most powerful military nation in the Middle East. No amount of military power can make her entirely safe from terrorism, but

not around anymore, but the Russians are still occupying Finnish territory.

If the Soviet Union considers this double standard reasonable, then it must have a policy of: "It's wrong if you do it but alright if we do it."

LARRY L. ROBINSON.
Lappeenranta, Finland.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

The Herald Tribune cannot accept knowledge letters sent to the editor.

Carter Slashes Funds

A U.S. Naval Defeat

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—No sooner had President Carter delivered his stirring preparedness speech at Wake Forest University on March 17 than he went into full-speed reverse on a course that has slashed over two-thirds of his previous commitment to rebuild the U.S. fleet.

That decision was revealed by the President last week in the Oval Office to a surprised, unhappy W. Graham Clayton, secretary of the navy. But since dissent is tolerated in this administration, the fight is not finished. Clayton made clear to Mr. Carter he cannot publicly endorse this naval defeat. Efforts for faster shipbuilding will be pushed in Congress, with Clayton's backing.

Thus, questions during the 1976 campaign about where Jimmy Carter really stands on defense policy are still unanswered. How does the President's overdue challenge to Moscow square with the drastic cutback facing the Navy? Certainly, that cutback taints the spirit of Wake Forest, and must so be perceived in the Kremlin. "This proves that we can afford words but not hardware," a Pentagon official told us. Similarly, defense-oriented critics in Congress advise: watch what the President does, not what he says.

First Gift

During the 1976 campaign, Mr. Carter, the Naval Academy's first gift to the presidency, pledged naval expansion (while also promising defense cuts). In his first year, he approved a tentative five-year program to build 160 ships, 40 more than President Gerald R. Ford planned.

Pentagon and National Security Council advisers immediately began chipping away. Leading the crusade for a Navy designed for convoy duty but not control of the seas was Russell Murray, assistant secretary of Defense (one of Robert S. McNamara's own aging white kids). By year's end, shipbuilding was reduced sharply and the doctrine of "maritime supremacy" was downgraded.

But Clayton, a Washington lawyer and railway executive (who was a World War II lieutenant commander), proved a vigorous advocate. He pushed hard for naval expansion and was making progress with Secretary of Defense Harold Brown. Testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee a few weeks ago, Brown cheered proponents of naval power by declaring: "Since as a nation we depend upon maritime lines of communications more than the Soviets do, we need to keep hands off, in fact as well as in appearance."

The Carter administration's views have been made unmistakably clear to Begin; considerable support for those views appears to exist in Israel; and the next necessary step on the long road to peace is for that nation's democracy to deal with its own internal divisions, without American prescription or intervention.

Tough Talk

This was in harmony with the tough talk at Wake Forest March 17. But later that day aboard the nuclear carrier *Eisenhower*, the President conferred with Brown about a decision on shipbuilding.

Hiss Case: The Last Word?

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The scene is dramatically described in a recent issue of *Politics* magazine. Allen Weinstein, professor of history at Smith College, is answering questions by journalist Philip Nobile, who by the way is one of the sharpest interviewers in the business. Nobile begins by explaining that Alger Hiss has had many problems in the last 30 years, but that his main problem right now is the new book by Weinstein called *Perjury: The Hiss-Chambers Case*. Briefly put, the book establishes beyond even reasonable doubt, that Alger Hiss was guilty.

The scene in question is the last of six visits between Weinstein and Hiss. At the first visit, six years earlier, the young historian was eagerly resolved to document the innocence of Hiss, to which end he secured the cooperation of Hiss who turned over his huge defense file to Weinstein. One should add that Hiss, over the years, has become highly habituated to sycophantic journalists and historians who accept his innocence as dogma, and then scoop up whatever data are lying around and arrange them so as to confirm the previously established thesis. It is not true that all those who have proclaimed Hiss's innocence were sycophantic to the man, Alger I.F. Stone is sycophantic not to discrete individuals, so much as to doctrines. The relevant doctrine in this case is that the United States engaged in a hysterical witch-hunt after the war. Reasoning backward, everyone tripped up during that period was in fact innocent. The sustenance of the myth of Hiss's innocence comes from a Carthusian fidelity to that and cognate doctrines.

Nervous

"I was very nervous. Hiss is an imposing figure. He has marvelous presence, if a bit stony. He's gracious. After some small talk, I blurted out something like, 'When I began working on this book four years ago, I thought that I would be able to demonstrate your innocence, but unfortunately I have to tell you that I cannot; that my assumption was wrong.'

"I mean to continue, but before I could, Hiss interrupted me and said quietly, 'I'm not surprised.' I waited and he said nothing more... My hands began to tremble, and so were Hiss's. Yet

I made a point of staring straight at him during this exchange. For at least a full half hour, I tried to get eye contact with Alger Hiss, but he refused. His responses were often directed to some place beyond me. He gave me his profile for part of the time. I thought to myself, 'My God, this has happened once before.' It was, from the testimony of all observers, exactly what Alger Hiss did to his

Commodore Hotel confrontation with Whittaker Chambers... When Hiss finally looked at me, he said, 'I've always known you were prejudiced against me.'

"I had only a few seconds, so I said what I felt at that moment: 'I don't think you'll believe me, but I want you to know how hard this has been for me and how terrible I feel that what emerges now may cause various of your friends whom I have gotten to know as individuals, additional suffering.' He looked at me and said, 'You really believe that this is going to make you suffer?'" I said, 'No, sir, I don't think it will make you suffer, but I think it might make those who care about you suffer a bit more.'

"At that moment the elevator came. I said goodbye and offered my hand, but he stepped away and disappeared without saying goodbye or shaking hands."

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Desai Finds Change Comes Slow in India

NEW DELHI, March 26 (NYT)—A year after succeeding Indira Gandhi in what the world regarded as a dramatic reaffirmation of democracy, Prime Minister Morarji Desai finds himself and his government confronted with a bewildering array of problems and domestic crises.

With more and more shrillness and impatience, Mr. Desai's critics are besieging him with complaints about the persistence of India's problems and the inadequacy of the government's attempts to solve them. "They expect too much all at once," the 82-year-old Prime Minister said in a recent interview. "Do they think I can change it overnight? I try to do whatever I can, but I also know that things can't come on easily."

Besides such ancient worries as poverty, hunger and disease, here are some of the more immediate concerns that have been confounding the government in recent weeks:

• Politics—There are increasingly evident cracks in the 14-month governing alliance known as the Janata party at both state and federal levels. On the side, waiting threateningly, Mrs. Gandhi seems more powerful than she has at any time since her downfall.

• Law and order—Campus violence has forced the closing of six universities and howling mobs have set upon several state legislative assemblies, threatening the orderly process of government. Crime has been increasing.

• The economy—Although the economy is generally stronger than it has been in years, prices and unemployment are creeping up and industrial growth has been slowed by a crippling series of labor disputes.

• Birth control—The foundation upon which many of India's development hopes rest, the birth-control program has been all but abandoned for political reasons, and the number of sterilizations being performed is lower than in 10 years.

An Indian journalist who welcomed Mr. Desai's election with jubilation expressed a widely held view in these despaired words: "More and more, things look the way they did in the bad old days three years ago, just before Mrs. Gandhi declared her emergency." What followed at that time was a program to counteract what was viewed as threats to the national order and to stimulate a lagging economy at the price of increasing restrictions on individual liberties and the democratic process.

Defenders of the Desai government are quick to point out its accomplishments. In foreign policy, which has turned out to be one of its strongest suits, it has significantly improved relations with its important neighbors, Pakistan, Bangladesh and China, and war seems less of a threat to

the subcontinent than it has in years. Relations with the United States have also improved sharply.

Most important, in domestic affairs, Mr. Desai has made the nation free again—an accomplishment sometimes overlooked in all the loud and angry political arguments, at the garden parties and coffee houses, even though the arguments themselves are a symbol of it. India is really the world's most populous democracy once again, with a range of civil liberties almost unparalleled in the third world, with freedom of speech, press and assembly, and with an independent judiciary once again following the rule of law.

During the year and a half that all those freedoms were suspended, India was much calmer and more at peace—on the surface, at least—than it is now.

Student Riots

Students rioting recently in the holy city of Benares over a variety of grievances forced the venerable Benares Hindu University to shut indefinitely. Echoing a sentiment expressed by officials on other troubled campuses, a professor at Benares said: "The discipline situation among our students has become intolerable. I don't know when we can open up again."

In the extremely backward and underdeveloped state of Bihar, in the north, the police battled for more than a week with demonstrators in an increasingly bitter dispute over legislative attempts to give special benefits to members of the lowest castes. When the state assembly opened this month, the police charged at angry, chanting mobs with heavy metal-tipped batons and made 300 arrests.

Black-marketeering and street crime are growing in the cities, unlike the tightest days of Mrs. Gandhi's tenure, when the police often had unlimited powers. Strikes in the industrial areas east of Bombay and west of Calcutta have closed a number of factories.

In the capital, the five diverse parties that joined early last year to form Janata, which Mr. Desai heads, are showing increasing signs of internal friction, and the idealistic zeal that bound them together to defeat Mrs. Gandhi has been replaced in some cases by feverish political intrigue. A caucus of the party's parliamentary group has reportedly been torn by angry recriminations over a number of issues, including the ambitions of Home Minister Charan Singh, the peasant leader who speaks for the big farmers and apparently aspires to succeed the Prime Minister.

Mr. Desai, defending the diversity and freedom of debate that often lead to internal squabbling in public, recently compared his party's style with Mrs. Gandhi's in this way: "There are bound to be arguments and discussions. Is this not better than bottling it up and letting only one person say everything and dominate a whole nation and a party?"

Last month the party was badly embarrassed by its relatively poor showing in five state legislative elections and by the strong showing of Mrs. Gandhi's faction of the Congress party, which won majorities in two of the states. Janata led in none of the five, and in Maharashtra, where it got the largest number of seats, it was outmaneuvered by the so-called Indira Congress and the regular Congress Party, which formed a coalition.

Mrs. Gandhi, who seems increasingly confident and buoyant, displaying much less of the nervousness and sensitivity that characterized her appearances during her last year in office, says that "although power is a strong cementing force, the Janata seems more and more disorganized."

2 Earthquakes Shake Towns in California

UKIAH, Calif., March 26 (AP)—Two mild earthquakes shook a 40-mile area of Mendocino County yesterday, causing slight damage but no injuries in several small towns. The first tremor registered 4.4 on the Richter scale, the second 3.4.

A supermarket in Ukiah reported a loss of \$10,000 worth of merchandise that fell off shelves.



Associated Press
THE END OF DAY—The new spring's warmth melts the snow near Lancaster, Pa., forming a shroud of haze engulfing

the ancient Amish country as an elder drives his buggy (at right) on the unpaved road leading toward the sunset.

'Politics Is Not My Line'

Gen. Zia Ponders Fate of Condemned Predecessor

By William Borders

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 26 (NYT)—Last July, when Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq seized power here "to restore the stability of our beloved country," he may have had no idea what he was letting himself in for, as he now freely admits.

"I did not even know 1 percent of what a mess there was," the 53-year-old army chief of staff said recently. "Politics is not my line."

Now Gen. Zia, who is an old-school professional soldier right down to the spitshone on the toes of his boots, faces his greatest problem so far: deciding the fate of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who is in a death-row cell.

Technically, Mr. Bhutto's prosecution in a Lahore court on a charge of having conspired to murder a political opponent four years ago, is strictly a civilian affair. But sources here assume that like all the other important decisions by the strict martial-law regime, this one will be made by Gen. Zia and the handful of other generals who help him run the country.

In an interview published in Abu Dhabi Friday night Gen. Zia said he had no authority to commute the death sentence against Mr. Bhutto as long as the case was before the courts.

It was Gen. Zia who authorized Mr. Bhutto's arrest on the murder charge in September and many think that his feelings will influence the decision of the supreme court.

Dominant Figure

Mr. Bhutto, 50, a volatile and energetic man who likes to call himself "a man of the people," is still by far the dominant figure in Pakistani politics. Many Pakistanis were stunned last week that the man who held their country together after the demoralizing Bangladesh war and then governed it for 5½ years might go to the gallows.

"We sometimes did not like Bhutto or the harsh way he was ruled Pakistan," said a shopkeeper in Rawalpindi. "But it doesn't seem right to kill him."

Others agree with the business executive in Lahore who said: "He murdered an old man. Why should he not be punished for it?"

There also was shock outside the country. The U.S. government, although not commenting on the verdict, has appealed for a commutation of the death sentence on humanitarian grounds, and so has Amnesty International, which often condemned what it saw as the high-handed authoritarianism of the Bhutto government.

Perhaps more importantly, the governments of Libya and the United Arab Emirates have asked that the sentence be commuted. The two countries have a lot of influence here, not only because of the bonds of Islam but because their oil money helps to keep this critically poor country economically afloat.

Some who have talked to Gen. Zia, however, say that he and his fellow generals think that only Mr. Bhutto's execution will solve their political problem. As long as he is alive, even in prison or in exile, there is the possibility of his return to power.

Mr. Bhutto yesterday filed an appeal with the Supreme Court against his death sentence. Reuters reported. His lawyers also filed a separate application asking that he be moved from death-row prison cell in the Lahore district jail to better quarters.

[Gen. Zia, who will make a recommendation on a mercy petition, said that he expected the court appeal to take from three to six weeks]

According to former Attorney General Yahya Bakhtiar, who is Mr. Bhutto's lawyer, the generals also are "mortally afraid that if we come back they've had it."

Questionable Testimony

In the opinion of some lawyers, the case against the former prime minister was not proved beyond a reasonable doubt because it rested

so heavily on the testimony of Masood Mahmud, who was director of the Federal Security Force, a much-feared police unit set up by Mr. Bhutto.

Mr. Mahmud, who spent months in jail before the trial, was given immunity from prosecution in return for his testimony about the alleged plot against Ahmed Raza Kasuri, an anti-Bhutto member of parliament. Mr. Kasuri escaped injury when his car was ambushed in Lahore in 1974, but his father, apparently an unintended victim, was killed.

Another problem is that, despite all the proud talk here about the British tradition of jurisprudence and fair play, justice in this case seemed flawed by the court's

hostility toward Mr. Bhutto. Besides convicting Mr. Bhutto and ordering that he be hanged, the 405-page opinion of the court's five judges called him a "compulsive liar" and an "archculpist" who wanted primarily to "satisfy his craving for self-aggrandizement."

When Mr. Bhutto presented his defense, the court was closed to the public and journalists. "No court can allow a litigant to challenge before it its fairness, integrity and impartiality," the judgment declared, explaining the closed sessions. "and to go on repeating with impunity scandals and libelous attacks on judges calculated to lower the authority of the judges."

Soviet Capabilities Noted

Report Finds MX System Would Be Open to Attack

By Richard Buff

WASHINGTON, March 26 (NYT)—

A mobile ballistic missile being developed by the United States would not reduce the vulnerability of U.S. strategic forces to an attack by the Soviet Union, according to a study by researchers from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Fairchild University.

The study on the Air Force's proposed Mx missile says that plans for deploying the intercontinental-range rocket in underground tunnels in the Southwest United States would cost almost \$30 billion and would create severe problems for arms control negotiations.

The study, released last week, says that Moscow, with its new generation of highly accurate missiles, might still achieve the ability to undertake a nuclear first strike in the 1980s.

Copter-Carrying Missiles

According to the study, the Carter administration, to make a vigorous investigation of alternative missile basing systems before it goes ahead with the MX project. It analyzed several of these, including schemes to place the Mx missiles aboard vessels in the Great Lakes or to deploy them aboard helicopters with the capacity to carry the load.

The report concluded several Defense Department officials, including Defense Secretary Harold Brown, "are having second thoughts about the Air Force's plan to hide 250 missiles in tunnels up to 12 miles long. Although the Congress has approved \$481 million for the system, Mr. Brown decided late last year against full-scale development.

Under the proposal, the missiles would slide back and forth in their tunnels to complicate a possible effort by the Soviet Union to pinpoint their location and launch an attack. In recent months, however, several technical problems with this scheme have been identified, including the question of whether the MX tunnels could be built to withstand a nuclear blast.

The author of the study argued that the tunnels would be vulnerable to a Soviet missile strike and that the command and control system associated with the MX could be destroyed easily. In addition, they suggest that other approaches to basing mobile missiles might provide greater security at less expense.

The report argues that missiles deployed above ground, so-called "heavy-lift" missiles, capable of carrying 50 tons, would be less vulnerable to attack than the tunnel project, and unlike missiles deployed underground, they could be counted by reconnaissance satellites, which would ease the problem of verifying future arms control agreements that might include mobile missile.

The report also questions Air Force plans for the design of the MX missile itself, arguing that efforts to equip it with highly accurate multiple warheads could threaten the survival of Soviet land-based rockets. If this were to occur, the report says, Moscow might deploy a large number of mobile missiles of its own.

The report was prepared by Michael Callahan, Bernard Field and Kosta Tsipis of MIT, in Cambridge, Mass., and Evangelos Hadimichael of Fairfield University in Hartford, Conn.



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Thus today's Herald Tribune is different. You'll probably find it looks a bit different—pictures appear blacker, type is easier to read.

On the other hand, the editorial staff remains the same, as does its vast network of news services including Associated Press, United Press International, Reuters, Washington Times, Los Angeles Times, and AP-Dow Jones.

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Bretons Bitter in Wake of Spill

Tide of Criticism Rises With the Oil

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS (IHT)—As peak spring tides carried oil higher onto Brittany's shores, a storm of criticism was building up in France about the human failures that aggravated France's worst ecological disaster.

Bad luck played a role in the original accident, and a string of unlucky coincidences of timing and weather crippled attempts to save the celebrated coastline from pollution.

But the French government also has accused the tanker captain and the master of a rescue of negligence. An outcry has begun in the French press and among the Breton victims against the government for the apparent inadequacies in contingency plans and the initial reaction to the giant oil spill.

The bitter mood in Brittany, after a week of official rhetoric and ineffectual countermeasures, was captured in a wall slogan: "It is Friday, and the oil is still flowing. The government is still talking." Each day, the day of the week is crossed out and replaced by the appropriate one.

Disastrous delays crop up repeatedly, and sometimes inexplicably, in a reconstruction of the tragedy.

Rudder Chains Snap

On the morning of March 16, the Amoco Cadiz, a U.S.-owned supertanker laden with 220,000 tons of light Arabian crude oil from the Gulf, was caught in foul weather in the regulated shipping lane 10 miles from Ushant Island, off the tip of Brittany, where Europe-bound tanker traffic passes close to the coast.

At 10:45 a.m., the rudder stopped responding to the helm. When the ship's engineers tried to switch to a back-up steering system, the heavy seas snapped "like threads" the chains meant to hold the rudder steady and the tanker started to wobble. Twelve hours later, the Amoco Cadiz lodged itself on the jagged reef off Port-sal.

What happened during those 12 hours is a subject of controversy and perhaps eventual litigation.

A log of the crisis was kept by a British safety officer who happened to be on board the tanker, but many points remain obscure.

The tanker promptly made a radio inquiry and was put in touch with a powerful West German



POLLUTION PATROL—Using every tool available to them, two men from Prat ar Coum, in Brittany, try to remove all traces of the petroleum tidal wave from their oyster beds.

man tug, the Pacific, which routinely patrols the Channel in bad weather.

Line Attached

By afternoon, the Pacific managed to attach to the Amoco Cadiz a line that apparently held for three hours. It is unclear what happened during this period. The tug ran its 10,000-horsepower engines at full force in an attempt to pull the drifting tanker away from the coast, according to Bugier, the tug's Hamburg owners, who suggested that the tug was not strong enough to master both the supertanker and the heavy sea. This is an insert to test the insert function of this terminal. A more powerful Bugier tug went to the scene but arrived too late.

Amoco, the tanker owner, said that "the tug stayed near the tanker." Amoco said that a towing contract was agreed on just before the cable parted.

The towing line snapped at

French Accusation

French officials have accused the skippers of the tanker and the tug of "negligence"—a charge dismissed by Amoco, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana, as inappropriate while inquiries are pending.

French newspapers suggested that the tanker and tug skippers and companies haggled too long over the towing contract terms

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before attempting the rescue—a game of bluff in which the losers were the people of Brittany.

In addition, tug firms tend to avoid alerting competitors to lucrative prizes, and negotiations over the plight of a stricken vessel are not publicized. This fact may explain why the Amoco Cadiz's dangerous predicament was not clearly announced earlier.

The French Navy failed to monitor the situation closely, observers said. A naval spokesman said the tanker gave a reassuring reply to a radio inquiry. In any event, the navy said it lacked any tug powerful enough to help.

French authorities said they did not realize the imminent danger to the coast when the tanker fired distress rockets after running aground.

Now France has decreed new rules in the channel corridor, known as the "rail," where shipping traffic is so dense. In the future, tankers must stand farther out to sea, file their course in advance and clearly report all requests for assistance.

Damaging Delays

While these precautions were being announced by the French government, damaging delays occurred in coping with the present Amoco Cadiz disaster.

Besides the bad weather which wrecked the tanker, a second hit of bad luck was the timing of it on French election eve, when many officials were preoccupied with politics.

Any order to burn the tanker and its oil—worth about \$12 million and \$20 million, respectively—probably would have had to be made in this initial phase.

The crude oil was still hot because it is kept warm and liquid during transit. The Amoco Cadiz was intact enough to allow technicians to go aboard and open air vents to keep a haze going.

As the oil started to gush from three perforated tanks, oil company officials announced plans to hoist huge pumps onto the tanker deck by helicopter to siphon off the oil to other tankers.

Breton fishermen who inspected the grounded tanker categorically said the vessel could not be refloated and would break up, but their warnings apparently fell on deaf ears. Only later did Amoco admit it would take a week of fine weather to start pumping.

As the oil started to gush from three perforated tanks, oil company officials announced plans to hoist huge pumps onto the tanker deck by helicopter to siphon off the oil to other tankers.

French authorities unavailingly suggested that tourists stay out of the disaster zone during the weekend, an unpopular measure with the tourist industry.

A full-scale clean-up operation, using volunteers from all over France, was expected to start after Easter.

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Emergency Relief

Initially, the French government made available \$1 million in funds for emergency relief for hard-hit Bretons like the hundreds of fishermen who banded in their fishing permits to demonstrate their loss of livelihood.

The eventual economic impact could swell to considerable proportions under the impact of unemployment, loss of seafood and damage to tourism. The oil company has said it would meet only "legitimate claims"—a hint that court action may be expected in the form of contested suits for damages.

In this grim overall picture, a bright spot was the massive response of farmers in Finistere, the western tip of Brittany. The farmers, volunteering to help combat the oil slick, drove their tractors from as far away as 50 miles to bring their liquid-manure pumps and tanks to the water's edge.

Helped by firemen and soldiers, the farmers and fishermen pitched in to pump off the brown mixture of oil and water. The tankloads were then driven off to special plants or moored tankers for separation and recovery of the oil.

The efforts of the farmers—who enjoyed little security about the fate of their machinery in this unusual assignment—proved more effective than any other single measure.

In a wider gesture of popular sympathy, trucks collected donations of oil-fighting equipment—rakes, rubber gloves, hoses—from towns all over France to be taken to Brittany to make up for the lack of equipment available on the spot.

This effort was sarcastically dismissed by a French official. The two special vessels eventually were hired by Britain, then diverted—a week late—to the French coast. The oyster-breeder cabled and wrote angrily to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, saying that the delays caused by officials contributed to the scale of the costly disaster. These sentiments were echoed in demonstrations by fishermen and students in Brittany.

Foreign Criticism

Foreign marine anti-pollution experts, who descended on the stricken region in hordes, also became increasingly critical of the lethargy or stinginess in the French response. The French coordinator, who was dispatched to the scene this weekend, defended the government by saying some offers of help—from Dutch, British, U.S. and other sources—were incompatible. He also mentioned cost considerations.

In reply, local mayors and Breton fishermen complain about the lack of coordination and speed in the government's counterattack on the oil. A special Dutch ship, designed to scoop up oil from surface instead of dispersing it chemically and thus jeopardizing marine life, was summoned to the scene only this weekend. Most British and U.S. experts insisted it was vital to start mopping up the oil immediately, even if the same beach had to be cleaned several times as the oil, driven by winds and tides, flooded up and down the channel coasts.

Vessel Breaks Up

A week after the spill, the clean-up along the Breton coast did get into higher gear, and French officials asserted that 2,000 tons of oil daily were removed—still only a "drop in the ocean," an expert commented, and probably less than the amount of fresh oil oozing out of the stricken vessel.

Battered by the Atlantic breakers, the Amoco Cadiz snapped cleanly in two Friday, opening the oil tanks, which were emptying completely as heavy surf pounded the hull against the reef. The peak tides that coincided with the Easter equinox were expected to reduce the tanker to scrap and burn the oil slick higher on the coast.

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Administrative Delays

Officials were reported admiring that the booms were useless except for their "psychological effect" on the Bretons who saw their livelihoods from tourism and the fishing and shellfish industries being drowned in a black tide with scant sign of official countermeasures.

Besides the delays due to France's highly centralized administrative system, official reluctance to take up offers of foreign help caused bitter resentment among many Bretons, who said it worsened the disaster.

Local people contrasted the French performance unfavorably with the British mobilization to protect the Channel Islands, which were threatened by the slick. For instance, an oyster breeder who attempted to arrange for the intervention of two Norwegian skimmer ships, said



DARK EASTER—Inhabitants of one of the numerous resorts affected by the pollution from the wreck of the Amoco Cadiz spend the first springtime holiday weekend trying to clean up the area.

Shetlanders Resist Moves For Closer Scottish Ties

By Roy Reed

LERWICK, Shetland Islands (NYT)—Britain's northernmost territory sits midring its most business at 60 degrees north latitude, 500 miles north of London, 300 miles north of Edinburgh and 105 miles north of the Scottish coast.

Shetland's more than 100 islands have been part of Scotland for 500 years. They were Scandinavian for 500 years before that. The attachment to Scotland has always been fragile, and Shetland's current campaign for limited home rule has put it in a new strain. Many here want to be as far from Scotland as the stormy North Sea allows.

When the House of Commons in Westminster recently passed a bill to set up an Edinburgh assembly, the representative for the Shetlands and the Orkneys pushed through an amendment, over the opposition of Scottish nationalists, to allow both groups of islands to try for special constitutional status that would in turn give them more autonomy from Scotland.

The Orkneys, which are situated southwest of here, closer to the Scottish coast, so far have done nothing else. But the Zetland [Shetland] County Council conducted a referendum this month to prove, as everyone suspected, that Shetland's 14,000 voters want special status.

Special Status

The islands' political leaders are vague on the kind of special status they want. Some speak of pulling out of Scotland altogether and tying the islands' government directly to Westminster, perhaps with a large degree of autonomy such as that accorded the Isle of Man and the Channel Isles.

Others say that the Shetlands would be satisfied to be represented in the new Edinburgh assembly—which still has to be approved by the House of Lords—if Parliament would give them constitutional guarantees to safeguard the unusually strong local powers they already have and to add to them to insure that Scotland would not meddle too much in Shetland business.

Scottish officials say that the islanders' worries are groundless, that Scotland would deal as fairly with the islands as with any other Scottish county.

Even the Shetland Council's opponents expect the referendum, which was sent out by mail, to show that a large majority dislikes Scottish devolution. [The tabulation of the balloting, announced March 16, showed a 9-to-1 vote of confidence for the council in its anti-devolution policy.]

"When I hear the word devolution, I reach for my revolver," a man said on Shetland radio recently.

The reasons go beyond ancient hostilities. Those, after all, have been diluted by centuries of daily

commerce with Scotland. The Shetlands once had to import most of their milk from Scotland and still get 20 per cent of it from there.

Part of the resistance to joining an Edinburgh assembly is a fear that the Scots will begin campaigning for outright independence once limited home rule is established. Shetlanders generally feel more loyalty to England.

Another issue is oil. Much of Scotland's nationalism was fired by the discovery of oil in the North Sea in 1972. Many Scots believe that Scotland should have more home rule or even independence to keep England's hands off what they see as their oil.

But Shetlanders also claim their share of the oil. "We want the Scots to keep their hands off our oil," said a Shetland man.

But there is more. Shetlanders assert a self-reliance that seems to spring from their very remoteness. Their islands—foggy, windy, stone-gray and grass-green—are as far north as much of Siberia. They are warmed by the Gulf Stream and thus saved from the worst ravages of the sub-Arctic winter, but they are swept by gales from the North Atlantic. Everything is controlled by the sea, and the sea in this region is suitable only for fishing and piracy.

A fisherman at the village of Scalloway, asked why he opposed greater control from Edinburgh, expressed a contempt for government at all levels, including the county seat at Lerwick.

"The only thing that I'm interested in is fishing," he said, adding that all he wants from government is to be left alone.

Eva Smith, who breeds sheep, cattle and Shetland ponies on a 700-acre farm, expressed much the same sentiment.

Speaking of an Edinburgh assembly, she said: "It would mean more MPs, more civil servants, one more tier of government and higher taxes to support it all. I think we're overgoverned as it is."

The opposition to the County Council's special-status campaign is being led by Prophet Smith, a council member, and Basil Wishart, the editor of The Shetland Times. They believe that the council is "tilting with a windmill," as Mr. Wishart said. He asked why the council was more distrustful of a legislature at Edinburgh than of the one at Westminster, "which we been cussing most of my lifetime."

Economic Problems

Mr. Wishart and others believe that Shetlanders' economic problems are more pressing than their political preoccupations. Pravda said that the proposal had received "a great international response."

The world press at the same time comments negatively on the recalcitrant stand of the Chinese leadership which refuses even to consider normalization," the Soviet party organ said.

Kremlin Assails Snub by Peking

MOSCOW, March 26. (AP)—U.S. Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., yesterday expressed optimism that new U.S.-Turkish defense agreement.

Mr. Javits, who talked to Turkish leaders during a weekend stopover, noted in an airport statement that Turkey had remained a loyal NATO ally despite the recent strains on U.S.-Turkish relations. He was referring to a three-year-old U.S. arms embargo on Turkey because of its invasion of Cyprus in 1974.

But he predicted that the rapprochement process would be a considerable struggle.

The agreement pledges \$1 billion in military aid over a four-year period in return for U.S. bases in Turkey, which were closed in retaliation against the embargo.

Commenting on China's rejection

Euromarket**Investors Wary About Outlook
Cautious in Buying New Issues**

By William Ellington

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—Eurobond investors are taking a cautious approach to purchasing new Eurobond issues because of uncertainty about whether the market is moving into a period of high interest rates and high inflation or whether a severe business slump is lurking just around the corner, analysts say.

Investment bankers say that the funds moving into the market are coming mainly from professional investors such as small central banks, pension funds and investment trusts, which have already allowed their cash holdings to build up to uncomfortable proportions.

The typical retail investor, the traditional backbone of the market, apparently is waiting until the outlook becomes clearer, bankers say.

Some analysts believe that the United States will be forced eventually into adopting a tight money policy. For example, if an energy policy is worked out, it would presumably lead to an increase in U.S. oil prices and, consequently, a rise in the rate of inflation.

Conversely, if nothing is done in the energy sector, U.S. oil imports would remain huge, setting the stage for a further slump in the value of the dollar and a possible price increase by the oil cartel, it is asserted.

Thus, either with or without an energy policy, the United States may encounter a further acceleration

of inflation, some analysts contend. Last week Federal Reserve Board Chairman William Miller warned that if U.S. inflation does move ahead, the Fed will be forced to adopt a tighter monetary policy.

On the other hand, some economists predict a further decline in worldwide business activity. They point to such indicators as the decline in the price of many raw materials to support the theory that industrial output is not likely to recover.

Their main argument is that weakness of the dollar will lead to further trade- and capital-controls and thereby bring about debt defaults by developing countries and corporate failures in the industrial world.

According to this line of reasoning, what has so far been a recession in most countries could turn into a depression.

With so much uncertainty about the basic economic outlook, investors are concentrating on improving the quality of their holdings while trying to shorten the maturity, dealers say.

Thus, Australia, whose U.S. debt is rated triple-A, had no problem raising \$350 million with a four-year note issue last week. Yet longer-dated offerings and those of intermediate quality were badly received.

Priced at par, the 8-percent Australian issue, which was increased from an initial offering of \$300 million, traded at 99 to yield

U.S. Commodities

CHICAGO, March 26 (AP)—Grain and precious metals futures prices rallied shortly before the close Thursday, as speculators evidenced an unwillingness to carry short positions through the Easter weekend.

"Inflation is still public enemy No. 1," said a market analyst. "That's what keeps feeding these bull markets despite the high prices. And anybody who is short (has sold futures in anticipation of price declines) doesn't want to be short for very long."

After fluctuating at mostly lower levels until late in the session, soybean and grain values on the Chicago Board of Trade spurted higher. Traders said they were evening up their positions before the holiday weekend.

Similar price movements in gold and silver futures occurred for essentially the same reasons, metals analysts said.

Gold futures notched gains of 50 to 60 cents an ounce on New York's Comex, ending at \$180.60 in the March contract. Silver deliveries advanced 3.5 to 3.7 cents to \$5.29 1/4 an ounce in the spot contract. And copper rose almost a half cent to 59.2 cents an ounce in the current delivery.

Additional factors that provoked buying in the soybean complex at the Board of Trade were rumors that China had purchased soybean oil and meal, speculation that Brazil might stop exports of soybeans and soybean meal because of crop damage.

At the close of grain trading, soybeans were 1 to 6 cents higher, with May contracts quoted at \$7.14 cents a bushel; wheat was 4 cents lower to 14 cents higher, May \$2.95; corn was 1 to 3 cents higher, May \$2.51, and oats were 4 to 5 cents lower, May \$1.40.

Meanwhile, pork belly futures and most live hog contracts were locked at daily permissible gains for a second session on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. A U.S. Department of Agriculture report indicating that the long-expected increase in hog production has not materialized provided the propelling force, an analyst said.

Pork bellies surged 2 cents a pound, while hog futures were up 1/4 cents in all but the first two months. Profit taking produced a mixed close in live cattle futures.

On the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, the expiring coffee contract jumped 13 cents a pound. Other months ranged from 2.61 cents higher to .87 cent lower.

8.3 percent. Underwriters said the one-point decline in the secondary market merely reflected the standard practice of passing on some of the selling group's commission to investors.

Among longer maturities, the European Coal and Steel Com-

Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

The U.S. Economic Scene**Further Advance of 3-Year Upswing Moot**

By Thomas E. Mullany

NEW YORK, March 26 (NYT)—In one week the current expansion of the U.S. economy will reach a significant milestone—its third anniversary—amid growing debate in economic circles about how much longer it can continue. The upswing does not yet seem to be dying, but some analysts think it is certainly tiring and that its demise might be hastened by some of the ailments that have appeared in recent months.

The expansion has lasted only through June to match the longest of the four post-war recovery periods—the 39-month stretch from 1954 through 1957. To become a record-breaker, however, the expansion would have to last at least two months beyond its fourth anniversary.

Of the country's 23 peace-time business expansions since 1854 that the National Bureau of Economic Research has catalogued, the current analysis of Merrill Lynch Economics notes, only one reached its fourth birthday—the 50-month expansion from early 1933 through May, 1937. The brokerage firm's economic subsidiary, however, doubts that the economy can sustain the kind of strength it would need to avoid either a sharp economic slowdown or an outright recession late this year or early next year.

1980 Recession Seen

That view is by no means unanimous. George McKinney, economist for Irving Trust and a leader in the more optimistic camp, sees

little likelihood of a recession until 1980. And the consensus of the economic and business world is that the expansion has a good chance of continuing at least through the end of this year, now that the 110-day coal strike has been settled. The shutdown of half of the nation's coal mines may be hastened by some of the ailments that have appeared in recent months.

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIAIn the Matter of
PENN CENTRAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

THE UNITED NEW JERSEY RAILROAD & CANAL COMPANY
BEECH CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY
THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY
THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY
THE CONNECTING RAILWAY COMPANY
THE DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY
ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY
THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY
PENNDEL COMPANY
THE PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY
THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY
THE PITTSBURGH, YOUNGSTOWN & ASHTABULA RAILWAY COMPANY
PIRTTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY
UNION RAILROAD COMPANY OF BALTIMORE

In Proceedings for the
Reorganization of a
Railroad

Debtor: No. 70-347

No. 70-347-A

No. 70-347-B

No. 70-347-C

No. 70-347-D

No. 70-347-E

No. 70-347-F

No. 70-347-G

No. 70-347-H

No. 70-347-I

No. 70-347-J

No. 70-347-K

No. 70-347-L

No. 70-347-M

No. 70-347-N

No. 70-347-O

Secondary Debtors

NOTICE OF APPROVAL OF PLAN OF REORGANIZATION

Penn Central Transportation Company (PCTC) and the Secondary Debtors listed above are currently in reorganization under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act in proceedings before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Reorganization Court). On December 17, 1976, the Trustees of PCTC filed a proposed plan of reorganization for PCTC and separate plans for each of the Secondary Debtors. (All of these plans will be referred to in this Notice as the "Plan".)

The Plan has been approved by the Reorganization Court as of March 17, 1978. Before the Plan can be put into effect, however, certain further events must take place. The first such event is the submission of the Plan to creditors and stockholders effected by the Plan. The Reorganization Court has fixed May 12, 1978, as the date by which creditors and stockholders may vote to accept or reject the Plan and has directed that ballots and materials necessary to permit interested persons to vote be mailed promptly.

TO BEARER OR NON-REGISTERED BONDHOLDERS

A large number of bonds issued by PCTC and the Secondary Debtors, or their predecessors, are in bearer or non-registered form. The identities of many of the holders of these bonds are unknown. A list of such bonds is set forth below. If you are a holder of any such bearer or non-registered bond as of the close of business on March 17, 1978, you are entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan. All ballots must be mailed to United States Trust Company of New York on or before May 12, 1978 to be valid. In order to receive your ballot and to have an opportunity to return the ballot by May 12, 1978, you should, as promptly as possible, send your name, address, and the name, interest rate and maturity date of the bond(s), or, fill out the form provided below, and send it to United States Trust Company of New York at U.S. Trust London Ltd., One Moorgate, London EC2R 6JH England, or U.S. Trust, Parc 23 Rue Cambon, 75001 Paris, France, or, Financiere U.S.T., S.A., 7 Avenue Krieg, 1208 Geneva, Switzerland. So that you will have adequate time to review the voting materials and return your ballot(s), it is suggested that you make your request no later than two weeks after the publication of this notice. If you supplied such information to the Trustees of PCTC in 1977, you need not provide such information at this time.

BONDS ENTITLED TO VOTE

Boston & Albany Railroad Company 4 1/4% Improvement Bonds	Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company 3 3/4% Series C General & Refunding Mortgage Bonds
Carthage & Adirondack Railway Company 4% First Mortgage Bonds	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company 4% Series A General Mortgage Bonds
Kanawha & Michigan Railway Company 4% First Mortgage Bonds	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company 5% Series B General Mortgage Bonds
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company 3 1/4% Gold Mortgage Bonds	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company 4% Series E Refunding & Improvement Mortgage Bonds
Mohawk & Malone Railway Company 4% First Mortgage Bonds	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company 4% First Mortgage Bonds
Mohawk & Malone Railway Company 3 1/4% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company 4% First Mortgage Bonds
New Jersey Junction Railroad Company 4% First Mortgage Bonds	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company 4% First Collateral Trust Bonds
New York & Putnam Railroad Company 4% First Mortgage Bonds	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company 4% Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Division Mortgage Bonds
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company 4% Series A Consolidation Mortgage Bonds	Connecting Railway Company 3 1/4% Series A First Mortgage Bonds
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company 3 1/4% Lake Shore Collateral Bonds	Pennsylvania, Ohio and Detroit Railroad Company 2 1/2% Series E First Refunding Mortgage Bonds
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company 3 1/4% Michigan Central Collateral Bonds	Northern Central Railway Company 5% Series A General & Refunding Mortgage Bonds
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company 3 1/4% Gold Bonds	Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway Company 4 1/2% Series D First General Mortgage Bonds
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company 4 1/2% Series A Refunding & Improvement Mortgage Bonds	Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway Company 5% Series C First General Mortgage Bonds
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company 3 1/4% Series C Refunding & Improvement Mortgage Bonds	Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company 4 1/2% Series C General Mortgage Bonds
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company 4 1/4% Harlem River Division First Mortgage Bonds	Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company 5% Series B General Mortgage Bonds
Pennsylvania Railroad Company 4 1/4% Series D General Mortgage Bonds	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. Co. 5% Series A General Mortgage Bonds
Pennsylvania Railroad Company 4 1/4% Series E General Mortgage Bonds	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. Co. 5% Series B General Mortgage Bonds
Pennsylvania Railroad Company 3 3/4% Series F General Mortgage Bonds	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. Co. 5% Series B General Mortgage Bonds
West Shore Railroad Company 4% First Mortgage Bonds	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. Co. 3 1/4% Series E General Mortgage Bonds
New York Central Railroad Company 5% Notes due 1974	United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Company 2 1/4% General Mortgage Bonds
New York Central Railroad Company 5 1/4% Collateral Trust Bonds due 1980	United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Company 4 1/2% General Mortgage Bonds due 1973
New York Central Railroad Company 5 1/4% Collateral Trust Bonds due 1980	United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Company 4 1/2% General Mortgage Bonds due 1979
New York Central Railroad Company 6% Collateral Trust Bonds due 1980	United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Company 3% General Mortgage Bonds
Penn Central Company 8 1/4% Collateral Trust Bonds due 1993	New York Bay Railroad Company 3 1/4% Series A First Mortgage Bonds

TO BROKERS OR NOMINEES

If you are a broker or nominee holding any bonds of PCTC or any of the Secondary Debtors listed above or stock of any of the Secondary Debtors listed below and if you have not recently advised the Trustees of PCTC of the number of beneficial owners you represent, you should advise United States Trust Company of New York on or before April 7, 1978, of the number of beneficial owners for whom you hold such bonds or stock.

STOCK OF SECONDARY DEBTORS ENTITLED TO VOTE

Beech Creek Railroad Company Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company	common guaranteed 7% special guaranteed batement 4%
The Delaware Railroad Company Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company	common 7%
The Northern Central Railway Company	common
common	
common	

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF PENN CENTRAL COMPANY

Stockholders of Penn Central Company are not entitled to vote on the Plan. For information with respect to the Plan and its approval by the Reorganization Court, it is suggested that you consult your broker.

TO REGISTERED SECURITY HOLDERS AND OTHER CREDITORS

If you are a registered holder (other than a broker or nominee) of bonds of PCTC or any of the Secondary Debtors or if you are a general creditor or stockholder, you are not required to complete and mail the form below.

Robert W. Blanchette, Richard C. Bond, John H. McArthur, Trustees
of the Property of Penn Central Transportation Company, Debtor

Form to Request Ballot

U.S. Trust London Ltd. or U.S. Trust Paris or Financiere U.S.T., S.A.
One Moorgate, London EC2R 6JH, England 23 Rue Cambon, 75001 Paris, France 7 Avenue Krieg, 1208 Geneva, Switzerland

Please send ballot(s) and voting materials for the Plan of Reorganization for Penn Central Transportation Company, Debtor, or any Secondary Debtor, to:

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Name of Bond _____ Interest Rate _____ Maturity Date _____

(Use extra sheets if necessary)

Page 8

Over-Counter Market

Continued from Page 7

Sales in
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The U.S. Economic Scene

(Continued from Page 9.)

will depend on sales trends and confidence.

At best, the year's difficult first-quarter produced a mixed bag of economic data. The economy ap-

parently grew moderately, but inflation flared a bit. Retail sales were down sharply in the first 10-day sales period of this month. Railroad carloadings for the first 10 weeks of 1977 were lagging by more than 11 percent from the year-earlier level, but steel output was running 9 percent ahead of last year and electricity production was up 3.5 percent. Most significantly, business demand for credit has increased strongly this year.

It was said to be moving slowly because other Mexican issues are available in the aftermarket with yields of at least a half-point higher.

MacMillan Bloedel's offering suffered from a comparison with troubled paper companies such as

Red International of Britain and Mo Och Domsjo of Sweden. Both the U.K. and Swedish companies have Eurodollar debt outstanding which is yielding more than 10.25 percent.

Priced at 99.25 and bearing a 35-million-DM, 10-year issue for the Norwegian city of Trondheim was offered at par bearing 5.75 percent. In addition, Thailand, making its debut in the Eurobond market, sold 50 million DM of five-year notes at 99.25 bearing a coupon of 6.25 percent to yield 6.46 percent.

Eurosterling issues declined during the week because the currency dropped to successive lows for the year against the Deutsche mark and was also somewhat weak against the dollar.

A 10-million, 10-year offering for Gestetner Holdings, the U.K. printing machinery company, was reported to be selling very slowly despite the high indicated coupon of 10.5 percent.

At present, four DM issues are on offer, but dealers said that neither the quality nor the indicated terms were particularly impressive.

Rumored to be in the wings is a 200-million-DM, seven-year Mexican government offering with an indicated coupon of 6 percent and an issue price of par

9.55 percent.

This week, the market section, a 100-million-DM, eight-year note of Electrobras, the Brazilian electrical power authority, also performed badly in the aftermarket because of increasing investor concern over quality, dealers said. Priced at par bearing 6.75 percent, the issue fell to 97.63-bid to 97.53-ask.

On the Deutsche mark section, a

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For 5 High Draft Choices

Simpson Traded to 49ers

*From Wire Dispatches***SAN FRANCISCO**, March 26.—O.J. Simpson has been traded by the Buffalo Bills of the National Football League to the San Francisco 49ers for five draft choices over the next three years.

Both the 30-year-old running back and executives of the 49ers made no effort to hide their mutual admiration over completion of the trade.

Home at last: Great God Almighty, I'm home at last," said Simpson, a native of San Francisco, as he met reporters along with the top management of the 49ers after he passed a crucial physical examination.

Simpson was drafted by the Bills in 1969 as the No. 1 choice of the draft after setting 13 school records while gaining 3,423 yards in 674 carries at the University of Southern California.

Holds Many Records

As a rookie, he gained 697 yards in his first year. But since then he has set the National Football League record for most yards gained in a year, 2,003 in 1973; most games in which 100 yards or more were gained in a rushing season, 11 in 1973; most games in which 200 yards or more were gained rushing in a career, six; most games 200 yards or more gained rushing in a season, 17 in 1973; most consecutive games 100 yards or more rushing, seven in 1973; most consecutive games gaining 200 yards or more rushing two in 1973 and 1976; and most touchdowns in a season, 23 in 1975.

"O.J. is back," said general manager Joe Thomas. "And the important thing is that we didn't have to give up any of our current players to get him."O.J. Simpson
Jubilant after trade

Thomas also said he was happy that his team did not have to surrender its first-draft choice this year in the trade since the 49ers hope to select a quarterback who will combine with the star running back to give the team an explosive offense that will match their highly rated defense.

The 49ers agreed to take over the final year of Simpson's contract calling for \$753,000 annually. The Bills will receive the 49ers' No. 1 draft choice in 1979, the No. 2 and No. 3 choices this year and the No. 2 and No. 4 choices in 1980.

Simpson said he thought he could play at least two more years.

Tennessee Swimmers Win NCAA Meet

GOODELL notched his third victory of the competition.

The Volunteers, runners-up in the 1973 and 1976 NCAA meets and third behind the University of Southern California and Alabama last year, scored 307 points.

Goodell accounted for the second U.S. record in the meet when he won the 1,650-yard freestyle in 14:53.53 in Long Beach's Belmont Plaza Pool, considered slow by swimming standards. The old mark, 14:57.30, was set at last year's NCAA meet by Alabama's Casey Converse.

Goodell, who won gold medals and set world records in the 400-meter and 1,500-meter events at the 1976 Olympics in Montreal, won the NCAA 500-yard freestyle and 400-yard individual medley crowns.

With three swimmers in the 100-yard freestyle, Tennessee accounted for 45 of its 18-night points in the event as Coan won in 44.10. Newton and Sells, the Volunteers' finished third, and sixth in the race.

Coan was the only individual winner for Tennessee in the 3-day, 18-event competition. He captured the 50-yard freestyle against him for most of the night.

Still, the round left Nelson in solid control, with only two players within four strokes.

"I've been in position to win before if I had a really good last round, but I've never before been in position where they have to come and beat me. I don't know how I'll handle it. I don't think I'll be too excited. You see, I'm not a very excitable person."

UCLA Women Win Basketball Crown

LOS ANGELES, March 26 (AP)—Ann Meyers capped her fourth year as a women's college basketball All-American by leading UCLA to its first women's college basketball championship last night over Maryland, 90-74.

The 5-foot-10 Meyers had 20 points, 10 rebounds, 9 assists and 8 steals as the Bruins more than evened the score with Maryland, which defeated UCLA in a regular season game at Maryland, 92-88.

Montclair State's Greg Jengburg, a sophomore, became a double winner when he captured the 200-yard butterfly in 1:46.01. Florida's Chris Snod captured the three-meter diving title with 543.19 points.

In the team scoring following Tennessee, Auburn and California, UCLA was fourth with 165 points followed by USC with 143, Florida with 135, Alabama with 133, Long Beach State with 115, Indiana with 107 and Southern Methodist with 89.

Oxford Triumphs in Varsity Boat Race

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—The Cambridge rowing eight founded in the rough water of the Thames yesterday and Oxford triumphed in one of the most dramatic Varsity Boat Races in 150 years.

Oxford looked a clear winner as the crews came under Barnes Bridge, less than one mile from the finish of the 4½-mile course. Cambridge rowed frantically in a bid to close a gap of 2½ lengths, and started to ship water.

Within a few seconds the Cambridge shell disappeared beneath the white-topped waves and thousands of spectators on the river banks watched the crew struggle in the water. Rescue craft crew members pulled the eight men to safety.

Meanwhile, Al Shealy and his men powered through the rough river and the drenching rain. "We saw Cambridge was in trouble and we just gritted our teeth and kept going," said the former Harvard rowing star from Woodbury, Conn. "It was pretty tough going out there." Shealy, 24, helped the United States to win the world championship in 1974, rowed in the Olympics at Montreal in

of professional football. And he indicated that he would make no attempts to renegotiate his current contract.

The trade from Buffalo to San Francisco was not a surprise since Simpson has said for some time that he was "frustrated" in Buffalo and that he wanted to play on a championship team.

The 49ers have been seeking a spark for their offensive line after several disappointing seasons. And they also are aware of Simpson's popularity here, where he grew up and played football at Galileo High School and City College of San Francisco before gaining national recognition at the University of Southern California.

First Things First

"O.J. will be most important on the field; if we get the job done there the box office will take care of itself," said Thomas when asked about Simpson's ability to attract fans.

"But there's no doubt O.J. has that appeal," he added. Candlestick Park has rarely been sold out in recent years in contrast with the Oakland Coliseum across the bay where the Oakland Raiders play.

The 49ers are taking a chance on Simpson, who had knee surgery last year. He also was forced to leave the Bills' training camp last July after reporting blurred vision in his left eye from a blow to the head in 1976. Still, he needs just 2,129 yards to become the NFL's all-time leading rusher.

Simpson and Thomas both said they believed the Buffalo Bills would also benefit from the trade since the new general manager there, Chuck Knox, has begun to rebuild that team with future draft choices.



Sidney Moncrief of Arkansas leaps in for a lay-up in the second half of the NCAA semifinal in St. Louis as Truman Clayton (22) and Dwane Casey (20) of Kentucky look on helplessly.

Holmes Whips Shavers In Fight to Meet Norton

LAS VEGAS, Nev., March 26 (UPI)—Larry Holmes nullified the power of Earlie Shavers with a good left jab and flurries of precision punches to the head yesterday to win a one-sided 12-round decision in a heavyweight fight before.

The victory apparently puts the unbeaten Holmes into position for a title shot against Ken Norton, the World Boxing Council champion.

It was a masterful boxing performance by Holmes, who came close to stopping Shavers in the final round. In the waning seconds, Holmes flashed home, a right counter to Shavers' chin and Shavers buckled, his right knee dropping to just inches from the canvas. He straightened up and Holmes fired six shots to the head.

Saved by the Bell

Shavers looked ready to go down when the bell rang and he staggered across the ring to his corner. Judge Harold Buck and judge Joe Swessel each scored the fight 120-108 and judge Dave Moretti saw it 119-109, all for Holmes.

Shavers' best round was the second, in which he got home three good rights to the head which shook Holmes. But the 28-year-old Pennsylvanian, who calls himself the "Eastern Assassin," was able to turn Shavers' power against him for most of the fight.

Holmes, now 27-0, answered two important questions against the toughest man he's fought: he has heart and he can take a punch.

Holmes earned \$100,000, by far his biggest payday. And now, the real big money is just around the corner for the fighter who has served as a sparring partner to such well known heavyweights as Ali, Rocco Lyle and Shavers.

Promoter Pleased

LAS VEGAS, March 26 (AP)—Promoter Don King smiled like a cat who knew he had the mouse cornered. Someone had just joked that it was rumored he was going to make a title match between Holmes and Norton.

"In June," said King at a party following Holmes' victory over Shavers.

"Tomorrow," said Holmes when asked when he wanted to fight for Norton's share of the championship. Leon Spinks is still recognized as champion by the World Boxing Association, and he is headed for a rematch against Muhammad Ali in September.

Holmes took control of the fight in the fifth round when he hurt Shavers with two solid rights to the side of the head, then drove the 33-year-old fighter into a corner.

In the sixth round, Holmes hurt Shavers with a right following a jab after Shavers had missed with a wild left. Holmes, who cut Shavers under the left eye in the fifth round, used his jab to set up and frustrate his opponent.

Indeed, Holmes' biggest problem was his trunks. He split them down the middle of the seat in the second round and between the fourth and fifth rounds had to change into a cowl pair while his comrade huddled around him.

That's what Phil Esposito of the New York Rangers used Friday night when he scored three goals in an 11-4 rout of the Washington Capitals. It was Esposito's 29th three-goal game, one more than Hull had before he jumped to the World Hockey Association.

"It puts me ahead of a pretty good guy in the NHL," said Esposito, "but in professional hockey Bobby's got to be way ahead. Hull taught me the lesson when I played him (at Chicago) early in Esposito's career. I use the Bobby Hull-model stick because it's as heavy and as long as I can get."

"My biggest goal is still my first one," said Esposito. "Another top thrill was the year (1971) I got 76 goals. My first hat trick was against Boston, and that was a long time ago." It was 1964-65, to be exact.

Esposito Breaks Hat-Trick Mark

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—What better way to erase Bobby Hull from the National Hockey League record book than with a Bobby Hull-model stick?

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"It puts me ahead of a pretty good guy in the NHL," said Esposito, "but in professional hockey Bobby's got to be way ahead. Hull taught me the lesson when I played him (at Chicago) early in Esposito's career. I use the Bobby Hull-model stick because it's as heavy and as long as I can get."

Shealy and his men recovered their grip and forged ahead again as the water got rougher. They were two seconds ahead after one mile, four seconds up at Hamermesh Bridge, and had stretched the lead to eight seconds at Barnes Bridge, with less than a mile to row.

Suddenly, with the wind whipping the river into white foam, Oxford caught a crab and came close to disaster. Shealy and his men got going but Cambridge drew closer. Cambridge made an all-out effort to speed the stroke rate and came in the water. In one fatal second the race was over. Oxford at one stage was several seconds inside its record of 16:58, set in a freak calm in 1976. But it splashed through the seething cauldron of foam in 18:58—two minutes outside the record but a remarkable time in the conditions.

Oxford has won the race 55 times, Cambridge has won 68 and there was one dead heat.

NBA Results

Washington 98, Atlanta 95

San Antonio 132, Kansas City 130

Phoenix 107, Buffalo 104

Golden State 123, New York 122

Philadelphia 131, Milwaukee 122

Houston 107, Kansas City 103

Los Angeles 126, Buffalo 115

Washington 107, New Jersey 104

Philadelphia 131, Milwaukee 122

Los Angeles 126, Buffalo 115

Washington 107, New Jersey 104

Philadelphia 131, Milwaukee 122

Los Angeles 126, Buffalo 115

Washington 107, New Jersey 104

Philadelphia 131, Milwaukee 122

Los Angeles 126, Buffalo 115

Washington 107, New Jersey 104

Philadelphia 131, Milwaukee 122

Los Angeles 126, Buffalo 115

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Philadelphia 131, Milwaukee 122

Los Angeles 126, Buffalo 115

Washington

MARY BLUME

Herald Tribune Enters Brave New World

PARIS (IHT)—Starting today, every line of the International Herald Tribune, including the dingbat, fin, the OPL and Art Buchwald, is part of the biggest change in the paper's 90-year history.

The dingbat is the figures engaged in stately but inscrutable allegory at the top of page one. Fin is the financial page. The OPL or Old Philadelphia Lady was created by the newspaper's quirky founder, James Gordon Bennett jr., who wrote a plaintive and pseudonymous inquiry about how to convert centigrade into Fahrenheit and forced his staff to run the letter daily for 6,718 issues, or 19 years (the OPL still makes an occasional appearance, most recently this winter). And Art Buchwald is, of course, the rangy ex-leatherneck who came to Paris to cover eating and entertainment and then discovered that the food was as good and the laughs were better at Washington's Sans Souci.

The change is a revolution in production technique from hot to cold type: from the traditional and laborious method of composing a newspaper to a totally computerized process. With today's issue, says publisher Robert R. Eckert, the International Herald Tribune becomes the first newspaper in Europe to have a fully computerized editing and production system.

Put simply—which is the only way anyone on the editorial staff can at this moment put it—stories are typed onto video-display terminals (which resemble typewriters attached to TV screens) and sent to a main computer, which has a long memory where all programming instructions are held.

1,000 Lines a Minute

The copy that leaves the video-display terminals has not only been edited but also justified and is ready to be set into type at speeds of up to 1,000 lines a minute (compared to 200 lines an hour with traditional hot metal machines). The text, produced on photographic paper, is then pasted onto newspaper page grids and the fully made-up pages are photographed and sent to be printed in offset by a subcontractor. For the first time since 1890 the Herald Tribune no longer has its own printing presses.

The changeover, made at a cost of \$1.5 million, will insure super-fast transmission of the news (world events will be conveyed by satellite) while the system's memory bank will provide an ever-growing range of copy to choose from. For the newspaper's editorial staff, much attached to the paper's esteemed and now laid-off French printers and used to the simplicities of pencil stabs and typewriters, the change is dramatic: The new video display terminals are likely to flush out schoolmarmish commands such as "SYNTAX ERROR" or "INVALID COMMAND" and they cannot, unlike typewriters, be hurled at colleagues.

The computerization of the International Herald Tribune is the latest in a series of technical innovations that began when James Gordon Bennett brought the first linotype machines to France (at least one Mergenthaler from the 1890s was still in use for printing stock market quotations until the 1960s, when electronic type was introduced). Bennett also produced a color supplement and by 1884 had his own cable link between Paris and New York. In recent years the paper has pioneered a way to "improve" distribution—the IHT is currently sent to 120 countries through printing facsimile editions in England and Zurich.

With a readership that is only 55 per cent American, the newspaper has succeeded in being international without losing its native character: "We are an international paper that speaks in American accents," said the editor, Murray M. Weiss. The third oldest newspaper in Paris (only Le Figaro and La Croix are older), the Herald was the only newspaper in Paris to keep publishing during the first Battle of the Marne, in 1914. Closed for the duration of World War II, it resumed publication in Paris at the height of the Battle of the Bulge with, of course, the Old Philadelphia Lady's letter in the first issue.



The old way and the new way of setting type at the Tribune.



Bennett had been authoritarian ("I want you fellows to remember that I am the only reader of this paper. I am the only one to be pleased"), imaginative (it was he who sent Stanley to find Livingstone) and frequently absent on his steam yacht, Lysistrata, which carried a crew of 100, a Turkish bath and an Alderney cow. Part of his editorial policy was based on utter confusion: For the most part the paper was run and printed from several offices in the Halles area on the theory that separation of powers would enforce his own.

In 1930, well after Bennett's death, the paper moved to centralized modern headquarters on the Rue de Berri off the Champs-Elysées, the site of the former American Church and only a few feet from what had been Thomas Jefferson's Paris home.

The new building was a model of efficiency and built in the shape of an H; its practicality was, however, somewhat mitigated by the fact that one architect neglected to put in a staircase and had to squeeze one in at the last moment. This building is now for sale and the entire Tribune operation has moved to glassy offices in suburban Neuilly, carrying along a huge metal owl (the owl was Bennett's symbol) brought personally to Paris by a former editor after the New York edition of the Herald Tribune folded.

Over the years the Paris paper has had its share of typewriter throwers and famous characters, such as the sportswriter and fabulous drinker Sparrow Robertson, whose motto was "never again" and whom Eugene O'Neill described as the world's greatest writer. The late Eric Hawkins, who joined the paper in 1915 and retired as managing editor in 1960, used to have to spend a lot of time explaining that, oo, Hemingway and Fitzgerald hadn't worked here, but on the other hand this paper can boast of many famous writers who have contributed free to its bulging mailbag, from Ezra Pound, who sent in many scurrilous attacks

on public figures, and Walter Lippman, to Vladimir Nabokov, who always began his letters, "Dear Newspaper."

In the period between the world wars there were sometimes three rival American newspapers, with a resulting provincialism that we would find embarrassing today. This newspaper, for example, carried not one line about the burial of Isadora Duncan (a frequent late-night visitor to its newsroom) but on that day devoted 15 columns to an American Legion parade. Still, as Al Laney, a Tribune staffer who always wore a hat, said in summary, "Never in the history of journalism have so many men had such a wonderful time on so little money."

Source of Pride

For all its triumphs and sheer high jinks, this newspaper has always had a very private and highly valued source of pride: the friendship and respect between the American editorial staff and our remarkable French linotypers and printers, some of whom have worked at the paper father and son and who, despite their lack of English, succeeded for years in producing a paper that is by any standard remarkably free of typographical error.

The special affection between the editorial staff and the paper's compositors and printers comes in part from their shared pleasure in the making of a traditional newspaper—the sticks of type, the ink and presses, the noise, the intense and highly skilled craftsmanship that go into making an object that is purposely ephemeral. How could anyone fail to love a trade based on so salutary an irony?

The International Herald Tribune's new era, which begins today, begins then with regret but also with excitement because excitement is what a daily newspaper lives and breathes.

"They were great old days," says our editor, Murray Weiss. "And they are going to get better."

PEOPLE: Reno Drops a Plan To Regulate Smiles

If the good people of Reno, Nev., start to get surly, they may want to blame the Reno-Sparks Convention Authority. Authority members have voted to postpone action on a \$30,000 request by the Greater Reno Chamber of Commerce to underwrite a program aimed at keeping citizens friendly. The chamber thinks a predicted growth boom in the city will put a lot of burdens on people—particularly when it comes to finding a place to live. The chamber said that Reno has a long-established reputation for friendliness that hassled new residents might not feel like sharing. Chamber officials wanted to start a campaign that would include daily surveys to produce a "friendliness index." The chamber would ask radio and television stations to include the index along with other newscast statistics such as temperatures, barometric pressures and combined pollution index.

Nine employees who collect coins from San Francisco's parking meters and their supervisor have been accused of stealing at least \$3 million in pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters over a six-year period. Six other employees of the 17-member department were booked for investigation of embezzlement for working only four hours a day, although they were paid full-time salaries. The only department employee not booked was one who had been working there only five weeks. District Attorney Joseph Freitas jr. said that Melvin Wilcox, 38, supervisor of the crews that emptied the meters, is believed to have carted home \$1,000 a day himself "when he worked." Among the 10 employees booked for investigation of pocketing meter money, was one who was an assistant district attorney said is believed to have taken \$60,000 to \$80,000 a year. Freitas estimated that the workers' illicit take from the meters was at least \$300,000 annually, about 25 per cent of all the coins fed into them each year. He said some of those arrested "were in the habit of taking a handful of coins from the piles in the sorting room at City Hall" while others took sacks full.

Former Attorney General John Mitchell, out of prison on a medical furlough since Christmas, has been granted another month's extension of freedom to undergo hip surgery. Mitchell will enter Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City April 7 for replacement of his right hip. The Bureau of Prisons is limited to granting extensions up to 30 days at a time so Mitchell will have to apply for another one next month to recuperate. In a letter to the medical director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Mitchell's doctor said that recovery from earlier surgical repair of an artery is slow and "his tendency toward weakness and fatigue is as pronounced as before and perhaps more so."

Charges that Mayor Norma Jean Potter and four aldermen in Huntsville, Tenn., were derelict in their duties for not having potholes filled have been dismissed by Criminal Court Judge Lee Asbury. "At what depth do potholes become a criminal offense?" Judge Asbury had wondered aloud at one point in the trial. The five city officials were indicted by a Scott County grand jury.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

Ammonia Leak Checked

SALT LAKE CITY, March 26 (UPI)—A ton of ammonia leaked from a ruptured tank at a chemical plant here yesterday, but firemen dispersed a large cloud of the gas with water hoses before any one was hurt.

To our readers:

Beginning March 27, International Herald Tribune classified ads will be easier to find in a new, alphabetically organized system of headings. Here, for your convenience, is a list of the new classifications in the order in which they will appear:

Air Cargo
American Air Cargo
American Calling
Animals
Announcements
Antiques
Art
Automobiles
Auto Rental
Auto Shipping
Auto Tax Free
Baggage Shipping
Boats
Business Opportunities
Business Services
Camps
Commercial Premises
Diamonds
Domestic Situations
Education
Escorts & Guides
Financial Investments
For Sales & Wanted

Florida Oranges
Help Wanted, Domestic
Hotels, Restaurants,
Night Clubs
Legal Services
Low Cost Flights,
Moving
Offices Services
Offices to Let
Offices for Sale
Offices Wanted
Personals
Personals Wanted
Real Estate for Sale
Real Estates to Let/Share
Real Estate Wanted/
Exchange
Scripture
Services
Shopping
Situations Wanted
Stamps & Coins

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, MARCH 27, 1978
AMW5121 CIX2CH BRT51PW
FD836V GBS312Z JLD52W
OCEBZK TRZ5CH WCV42NT

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUN. N. Y. TIMES WASH. POST
Euro-delivery. Write Box 20000
Belgium, 1030 Brussels. Tel. 21.04.63.

"AA in English daily. Post. Tel. 551-33.00.25.75.00."

AUTOMOBILES

POSCHE 911 TARGA 1974
20,000.00. Tel. 011-30.00.000
London 01221 5511 Ext. 2.

AUTO SHIPPING

TRANSAC 10 R. Pergolesi, Paris Tel.
500.42.84. Hotel 411.19.61.

AUTOS TAX FREE

ALFA ROMEO U.S.A.
SPECIFICATION GTV & SEDAN
SUBSTANTIAL discount plus free
shipping. Tel. 011-30.00.000
London 01221 5511 Ext. 2.

BUSINESS SERVICES

MESSAGES, MARCH 27, 1978
AMW5121 CIX2CH BRT51PW
FD836V GBS312Z JLD52W
OCEBZK TRZ5CH WCV42NT

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